

ZINOVIEVA, A.

"Iron Crystal Orientation on Magnetite Reduced by Hydrogen," Dok. AN, 22, No. 1, 1939.

Physico-Tech. Inst. of the Ural. Sverdlovsk. cl939--.

SHPITONOV, A.; ZHURAVLEVA, A.

Using luminiscence properties of liquids in investigating causes
of fires. Posh. delo 4 no. 7;10 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Fires)

84883

S/079/60/030/010/025/030
B001/B066

111170

AUTHORS:

Vasil'yev, S. V., Zhuravleva, A. A., Kostomarova, V. I.,
and Vasil'yev, G. S.

TITLE:

Effect of Nitrogen on Dibenzal Acetone 1

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 10,
pp. 3414 - 3416

TEXT: Proceeding from the reaction of nitrogen tetroxide with unsaturated aliphatic ketones, one of the authors (Ref.1) showed that, according to the structure of the initial ketone, addition products are obtained which differ as to nature and properties. The nitro group was found to be added to the least, and the ONO group to the most strongly hydrogenated carbon atom. When treating benzal acetone with nitrogen tetroxide, not only an addition to the double bond of the side chain takes place, but also a substitution of the hydrogen of the benzene ring in the para position. The behavior of dibenzal acetone toward nitrogen tetroxide was investigated. Dibenzal acetone dissolved in ether was treated with gaseous and liquid reagents. The nitrite of nitro

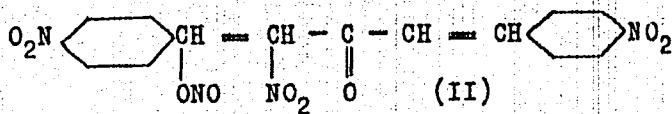
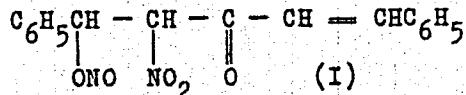
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oxyketone (I) resulted in the former case, and the nitrite of trinitro oxyketone (II) in the latter.



By agitating with water, hydroxyl was substituted for the ONO group in both products (Refs. 2 and 3), to give the corresponding crystalline hydroxy-nitro-ketones. The addition products decomposed when heated with water or mineral acids on the water bath for 28-30 hours (Refs. 4 and 5). There are 5 references: 3 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 British.

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Effect of Nitrogen on Dibenzal Acetone

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ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii
(Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1959

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VASIL'YEV, S.V.; ZHURAVLEVA, A.A.; KOSTOMAROVA V.L.; VASIL'YEV, G.S.

Action of nitrogen tetroxide on dibenzalacetone. Zhur. ob. khim., 30
no.10:3414-3416 O '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii.
(Nitrogen oxide) (Pentadienone)

ZHURAVLEVA, A.A.

96-58-2-7/23

AUTHORS: Veller, V.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences and
Zhuravleva, A.A. Engineer.

TITLE: Comparative Investigations on Pistons
(Sравнительные исследования поршней)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No. 2, pp. 36 - 43 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In governor systems, extensive use is made of piston elements. Rotating and self-centering pistons are used to obtain high sensitivity. Comparative characteristics of such pistons were obtained experimentally, using the rig illustrated in Fig.1, the principles of operation of which are described. Two hydraulic pistons are joined back-to-back by a connecting rod, and subjected to various axial and lateral pressures. An expression is given for the insensitivity. Three types of piston were investigated: a rotating piston, the All-Union Thermo-technical Institute (VTI) self-centering piston, and the Central Boiler Turbine Institute (TsKTI) piston. Two designs of rotating pistons were tested: one with screw-thread channels on the side walls (Fig.2A) and one with nozzles (Fig.2B). The nozzles were made in the form of sloping holes drilled through the head of the piston. At first, the surface of the piston with nozzles was made smooth but with this arrangement, it was not possible to start the piston rotating

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95-582-7/23

by increasing the oil pressure. Tests made without the piston rotating showed that the degree of insensitivity is 12 - 14% over its whole travel. The piston could only be made to rotate after screw-thread channels had been made round the walls, to equalise the pressure on the sides of the piston and reduce friction.

Results of tests with a rotating and stationary piston are given in Fig.3. With the piston rotating, axial and lateral forces did not cause loss of sensitivity. The conditions under which the piston continues to rotate were investigated. On the basis of the tests, a procedure was developed for calculating the torque necessary to rotate the piston under different compressions.

The rotating pistons were made with deep channels so that the torque was set up by the oil flowing through the channels, which were in the form of two-start threads. The results of tests on pistons of this kind are given in Fig.4 and show that the force required to maintain rotation in these pistons is less than in those with nozzles. The results of tests on specimens with deep spiral grooves under different compressive forces and with constant oil flow through the grooves are

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given in Fig. 5. They show that although pistons with nozzles are more resistant to compressive and axial forces, they also should have relatively deep grooves.

Tests were made on the same installation to determine the flow of oil with the pistons rotating. For example, with a stationary piston at 32°C and a pressure of 3.09 atm., the flow was 340 kg/hour; and at 40°C and 3.05 atm., it was 554 kg/hr. With the piston rotating, leakage through the gap was reduced to 205 kg/hour at 30°C and 202 r.p.m.; and to 325 kg/hour at 40°C and 430 r.p.m. The reduction in leakage is about 40% of the initial value, whatever the temperature of the oil.

The piston of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute is illustrated in Fig. 6. A special feature of this piston is that the skirt is relieved so that only narrow bands of the piston wall are in contact with the cylinder wall. The authors think that such grooves can prevent asymmetrical pressure distribution in the gap but cannot induce self-centering forces. The results of tests on this kind of piston are given in Fig. 7. It will be seen that lateral forces cause considerable loss of sensitivity. Symmetrical distribution of oil pressure in the gap

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Comparative Investigations on Pistons

is confirmed.

The conditions necessary to obtain maximum sensitivity in piston-type mechanisms are discussed. It is shown that the types of piston described above have certain defects which, it is claimed, are overcome in the self-centering piston of the All-Union Thermo-technical Institute. This piston is then illustrated in Fig.8 and described. An even number of depressions is made around the wall of the piston and each is connected to the inner side of the wall by a drilled hole. Also, holes are drilled down from the piston head to meet an annular groove in the skirt below the depressions. The consequent self-centering action of the piston is explained. Test results with a piston of this kind are given in Fig.9. They were for a piston in which the diameter of the drilled holes from the hollows was 1 mm; it had upper and lower clearances to the cylinder of 0.14 mm and 0.2 mm, respectively. A second series of tests was carried out with other specimens in which the diameter of the holes was 2 mm and the clearances were 0.32 mm and 0.3 mm. It will be seen from the graphs that the insensitivity of the pistons remains small. Tests made with the centering holes blocked up showed a much lower

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sensitivity.

The results indicate that with self-centering pistons, the insensitivity is practically zero both under compressive and lateral forces. The total oil leakage with self-centering pistons is 800 litres/hour with a hole diameter of 1 mm and 2 700 litres/hour with a hole diameter of 2 mm. The corresponding flow for rotating systems is 14 000 litres/hour. The insensitivity of self-centering pistons increases sharply if the oil supply holes become choked but even then the insensitivity is less than with plain-walled pistons.

Somewhat modified designs of self-centering pistons have now been developed by the Central Boiler Turbine Institute and this construction is described. With self-centering pistons, the centering force appears before movement commences; with rotating pistons, it is not generated until they have commenced to rotate. The material of which self-centering pistons are made is of relatively little importance.

There are 9 figures and 4 Russian reference.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Heat Engineering Institute)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 5/5 1. Pistons-Characteristics

VELLER, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHURAVLEV A.A., inzh.; PODGAYEVSKIY,
V.L., inzh.

Simplest system of hydrodynamic control for the KBC turbines.
Elek.sta. 29 no.8:30-37 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Turbines) (Hydraulic control)

ZHURAVLEVA, A.I.

Influence of exercise therapy combined with hydrogen sulfide baths on patients with obliterating sclerosis of the vessels of the lower extremities. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 24 no. 4:324-328 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz ottdeleniya lechebnoy fizicheskoy kul'tury (zav.-chlen-korrespondent AMN prof. V.N. Moshkov) i khirurgicheskogo ottdeleniya (zav. - prof. T.S. Zatsepin [deceased]) TSentral'nogo instituta kurortologii (dir. - kand.meditinskikh nauk G.N. Pospelova).

(EXERCISE THERAPY) (HYDROGEN SULFIDE--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(SCLEROSIS)

SOKOLOV, L., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AZIZOV, M.; ZHURAVLEVA, A.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; IIMITRIYEV, A., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Justification of the architectural and structural type of
a universal dry-cargo ship with 3,000-4,000-ton deadweight.
Mor. flot 23 no. 8:29-32 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo
flota. 2. Starshiy inzh. TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta morskogo flota (for Azizov).

ZHURAVLEVA, A. I.

ZHURAVLEVA, A. I.: "The detection of variety pollinators in connection with the selective capacity of blossoms for commercial varieties of grapes in the Turkmen SSR". Ashkhabad, 1955. Acad Sci Turkmen SSR. Department of Biological And Agricultural Sciences. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December, 1955. Moscow.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small Fruit Plants.
Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1953, 77066.

Author : Zhuravlev, A. I.
Inst : Crimea Agricultural Institute.
Title : Development of Variety-Pollinators in Connection With
the Selective Capacity of the Flowers.

Orig Pub: Tr. Krymsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 4, 41-54.

Abstract: Investigations were conducted with standard varieties of Grapes of the Turkmen SSR with the purpose of developing better varieties of their pollinators. The influence was studied of their pollination and mixtures of their pollens on varieties with functional female and bisexual type of flower. The selective ability is emphasized of the pollinated varieties to the pollina-

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ACC NR: AT6034487

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0116/0122

AUTHOR: Zhuravleva, A. M. (Khar'kov); Sliva, O. K. (Khar'kov)

ORG: none

TITLE: Vibration of rotors of a disc-drum construction

SOURCE: Khar'kov. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Dinamika i prochnost' mashin
(Dynamics and strength of machines), no. 3, Kharkov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1966,
116-122

TOPIC TAGS: vibration analysis, rotor blade, turbine rotor

ABSTRACT: In a drum-like rotor, the rigidity of the discs and that of the shell connecting them is of the same order of magnitude, so that the condition of a rigid disc clamping (along a certain radius) is not fulfilled. The vibrations of one disc are transmitted through the shell to other discs. A rotor of this type must be considered as a single dynamic system with a complex spectrum of resonance states excited by forces originated in any of the parts of the rotor. The authors developed a method for the calculation of the vibrations of this system by using a discrete model of a shell consisting of massive rings without thickness connected by massless portions of the shell. The matrix equations of such a model are obtained by expressing the displacements of the shell along the axes x, y, z in spheric coordinates. The

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ACC NR: A76034487

computation of the characteristic frequencies and the modes of vibrations is made by the method of partial solutions by utilizing the boundary conditions at the end of the motor. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 9 equations.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 01Jun66/ ORIG REF: 003

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065020017-8

ZHURAVLEVA, A.N.

SHIMANSKIY,V.S.; RAKOVSKIY,V.Ye.; ZHURAVLEVA,A.N.; KADACH,M.V.

Use of peat tar from the Stalin Glass Works in road construction.
Trudy Inst.torf. AN BSSR no.2:173-185 '53. (MIRA 8:11)
(Tar) (Peat)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065020017-8"

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye., ZHURAVLEVA, A.N.

Mechanism of the formation of pitch coke. Trudy Inst. torfa
AN BSSR 7:258-265 '59.
(Coke) (MIRA 14:1)

ZHURAVLEVA, E. P.

Zhuravleva, E. P. "On the problem of the removal of foreign matter after bullet
infuries," Trudy Medinstituta (Izhev. gos. med. in-t), Vol. VII, 1949

SD: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949)

ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.

Discoveries of embryological shells of straight-shelled nautiloids
in the Silurian of the Kureyka Valley. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 30 no.1.
95-96 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:5)

(Kureyka Valley--Tetrabranchiata, Fossil)
(Tetrabranchiata, Fossil--Kureyka Valley)

SHIMANSKIY, V.N.; ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.

Stratigraphic significance of Nautiloidea. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol.31
no.3:112-113 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Nautiloidea, Fossil) (Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.

AUTHOR: Zhuravleva, F. A. 20-4-41/51
TITLE: On the Family *Pseudorthoceratidae* Flower et Caster (O semeystve
Pseudorthoceratidae Flower et Caster, 1935)
PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 4, pp. 677-680 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: At the begin this family contained 5 late-palaeocoic genera with straight shells. Inspite of the peculiarity of the deposits in the inner of the siphon Flower and Caster (reference 4) have counted this family to the group Annulosiphonata of the subdivision Cyrtocoanites. Flower has later discovered a series of new genera of straight Devonian nautiloideae of the family. Flower considers the inner siphon deposits which form rings on the siphonal funnels as the most characteristic feature of the family mentioned in the title. They do not thicken here, as it is the case with the actinoceratides, but are extended to their neighboring connexion rings. In the case of a sufficient development they form, coalescing, a kind of connected inner siphon shell. Flower's 18 genera were subdivided into 3 subfamilies. The middle Silurian genus Virgoceras is by Flower considered to be the ancestor of all families in question. The investigations of the recent years have completed the number of genera of the family and changed the conceptions concerning their origin. It became obvious that the family did not occur at the begin of Devonian (Flower, but much earlier. According to Teichert and Glenister (re-

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On the Family Pseudorthoceratidae Flower et Caster

20-4-41/51

ference 5) the mentioned family is assumed to be a descendant of an old branch, probably of the Baltoceratidae. The new genera of the author confirm a second time this early origin. The number of the family has to be designed in another way according to the investigations of recent years. Also the mentioned genus Virgoceras of the middle Silurian is to be counted to this group. Spyroceras, however, does scarcely belong to it. A diagnosis of the family and a list of the 28 genera counted by the author to it (with 2 new ones) is given. They became known from the layers of the middle Ordovician till Permian. The new genera are: 1) Metastromoceras gen.nov. with the type: M. Formosum sp.nov. from the Llandov stage on the Podkamennaya Tunguska river. The most they are related to Stromotoceras Teichert and Glenister 2) Metephippiorthoceras gen.nov. type: M. Helenae sp.nov. middle Ordovician of the same site, Krivolutskiy horizon. Differs from all other genera of the family by an almost marginal siphon and by a peculiar transversal sculpture. There are 2 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Palaeontological Institute AN USSR (Paleontologicheskiy institut
PRESENTED: January 5, 1957, by I.I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician AN SSSR
SUBMITTED: December 18, 1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.

Embryonic stages in the development of nautiloids. Paleont. zhur.
no.1:36-48 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Cephalopoda, Fossil) (Embryology--Mollusks)

SHIMANSKIY, V.N.; ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.; BEZNOSOVA, G.A.

Morphological terminology in invertebrate zoology and paleontology.
Paleont. zhur. no.1:132-137 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Zoology—Terminology) (Invertebrates)

ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.

Family Michelinoceratidae Flower, 1945. Mat.k "Osm.paleont."
no.3:47-48 '59. (MIRA 15:7)
(Michelinoceratidae)

ASTROVA, G.G.; ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.

Finds of polyzoans and nautiloids in the Ordovician and silurian
of Podolia. Paleont.zhur. no.4:154-156 '59.

(MIEA 13:6)

(Podolia--Cephalopoda, Fossil)

(Podolia--Polyzoa, Fossil)

SHIMANSKIY, V.N.; ZHURAVLEVVA, F.A.; Ruzhentsev, V.Ye., oty.red.;
OSIPOVA, L.S., red.izd-va; TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn.red.

[Basic problems in the systematics of nautiloids and groups
related to them] Osnovnye voprosy sistematiki nautiloidei i
rodstvennykh im grupp. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961.
175 p., 15 plates. (Akademija nauk SSSR, Paleontologicheskij
institut, Trudy, vol.90) (MIRA 15:3)
(Nautiloidea, Fossil--Classification)

ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.

A rare form of cameral deposits in Devonian nautiloids. Paleont.
zhur. no.1:89-94 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Ural Mountains--Cephalopoda, Fossil)

ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.

Some Paleozoic Nautiloidea in Podolia. Paleont.zhur. no.4: 55-59
'61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Podolia--Nautiloidea, Fossil)

ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.

New spyroceras species from Devonian sediments of the eastern slope
in the Central Urals. Paleont.zhur. no.1:163-165 '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Ural Mountains--Cephalopoda, Fossil)

ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.

Arpaoceras of Devonian Actinoceratoidea in Armenia.
Paleont. zhur. no. 1:136-139 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.

New Ordovician and Silurian Cephalopoda, fossil of the Siberian
Platform. Paleont. zhur. no.4:87-100 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

ZHURAVLEVA, G.A.

Change in the tone of the urinary bladder in uterine carcinomas
and fibromyomas. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 21:225-229 '64.
(MIRA 1981)

1. Kafedra akushерства i ginekologii (zav. - prof. A.V. Khokhlov
[deceased]) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ZHURAVLEVA, G.F.

Neurological changes in the regressive stage of lepromatous
leprosy. Vest. derm. i vcn. no.5t68-71 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

I. Institut po izucheniyu lepyry (direktor - kand.med.nauk V.F.
Shubin; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.I.Fedorov), Astrakhan'.
Submitted March 28, 1964.

ZHURAVLEVA, G.K.

Alkylsulfoanilides and their chlorine derivatives as synergists of
dichlordiphenyltrichlorethane (DDT). Med. prom.l. no.7:22-25 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfektsionnyy institut.
(ANILIDES) (DDT (INSECTICIDE))

ZHURAVLEVA, G.M.
TRIGUB, N.I.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.M.

Reaction of the organism of a newborn child to intracutaneous and oral BCG administration. Prob.tub.no.4:27-33 J1-Ag '55.(MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz dispeansernogo sektora Instituta tuberkulosa AMN SSSR
(dir.Z.A.Lebedeva), 25-y gorodskoy ob'yedinennoy bol'nitsy (zav.
M.A.Kruglova) i 14-y Detskoy bol'nitsy (zav. P.I.Margolina)
(BCG VACCINATION, eff.

on newborn inf. intracutaneous & oral admin.)

(INFANTS(NEWBORN)

eff. of BCG vacc. intracutaneous & oral admin.

VAVILOV, Nikolay Ivanovich (1887-1943); KALESNIK, S.V., red.; DAVITAYA, F.F., red.; SINSKAYA, Ye.N., doktor biol. nauk, red.; STANKOV, S.S., doktor biol. nauk [deceased]; IVANOV, I.R., doktor sel'-khoz. nauk, red.; PERVAKOV, I.L., red.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.P., mled. red.; MATVEYEVA, G.Ye., mlad. red.; ARDANOVA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Five continents] Piat' kontinentov. Moskva, Geografi'giz, 1962. 253 p.

(MIRA 16;2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kalesnik). 2. Dey-stvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Davitaya).

(Voyages and travels) (Phytogeography)

BURLAKA, P.N., red.; YEFREMOV, I.A., red.; YEVGEN'YEV, B.S., red.;
ZABELIN, I.M., red.; KAZANTSEV, A.P., red.; KUMKES, S.N.,
red.; OBRUCHEV, S.V., red.; DOLINOV, M.Ye., red.; PRONIN,
N.N., otv. red.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.P., mladshiy red.; KOSHELEVA,
S.M., tekhn. red.; GOLITSYN, A.V., red. kart

[On land and sea; tales, stories and sketches] Na sushe i na
more; povesti, rasskazy, ocherki. Moskva, Geografgiz, 1962.
645 p.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Voyages and travels) (Geography)

RAVICH, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; GRISHINA, L.I., red. ZHURAVLEVA, G.P.,
mladshiy red.; VILENSKAYA, E.N., tekhn. red.

[Warmed land; in the mountains of Antarctica] Otogretain zemlia;
v gorakh Antarktidy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1961. 199 p.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Antarctica—Mountains) (Antarctica—Discovery and exploration)

KREMEN', K.S.; LIPETS, Yu.G.; MAKAROV, Yu.S.; MEDVEDKOV, Yu.V.;
OLEYNIKOV, I.N.; CHIZHOV, N.N.; ZABIROV, B.Sh., red.;
KOSTINSKIY, D.N., red.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.P., mладший red.;
GOLITSYN, A.V., red. kart; BURLAKA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Countries of Central and South Africa; geographical information] Strany Tsentral'noi i Iuzhnoi Afriki; geograficheskie spravki. Moskva, Geografgiz, 1962. 61 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Africa, Central—Geography, Economic)
(Africa, South—Geography, Economic)

ASOYAN, N.S.; GAVRILOV, N.I.; GORIUNG, M.B.; KREMIN', K.S.; OLEYNIKOV, I.N.; PUCHKOV, I.B.; CHERNIKOV, G.P.; ZABIROV, B.Sh., red.; KOSTINSKIY, D.N., red.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.P., mlad. red.; GOLITSYN, A.V., red. kart; BURLAKA, N.P., tekhn. rec.

[Countries of West Africa; geographical information] Strany Zapadnoy Afriki; geograficheskie spravki. Moskva, Geografgiz, 1962. 47 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Africa, West--Geography, Economic)

GAVRILOV, N.I.; GLUSHAKOV, P.I.[deceased]; KOSOLAPOV, B.Ye.;
NIKOL'SKIY, M.I.; SHCHUKIN, Ye.A.; ZABIROV, B.Sh., red.;
KOSTINSKIY, D.N., red; ZHURAVLEVA, G.P., mlad, red.;
GOLITSYN, A.V., red. kart; BURLAKA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Countries of North and Northeast Africa; geographical information] Strary Severnoi i Severo-Vostochnoi Afriki; geograficheskie spravki. Moskva, Geografgiz, 1962. 39 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Africa, North—Geography, Economic)

SHOKAL'SKAYA, Zinsida Yul'yevna, doktor geograf.nauk; YANIKOV, G.V.,
red.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.P., mladshiy red.; VILENSKAYA, E.N.,
tekhn.red.

[Life of Iu.M.Shokal'skii] Zhiznennyi put' Iu.M.Shokal'skogo.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr.lit-ry, 1960. 126 p.
(MIRA 14:4)
(Shokal'skii, Iulii Mikhailovich, 1856-1940)

YUDOVICH, A.B.; GRISHINA, L.I., red.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.P., m.lad. red.
VILENSKAYA, E.N., tekhn. red.

[Under sail in the 20th century; voyage of the schooner
"Zaria"] Pod parusami v XX veke; plavanie shkhuny "Zaria."
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1960. 174 p.

(NIMA 15:4)

(Voyages and travels) (Magnetism, Terrestrial—Observations)

SHIGORIN, D.N.; SMIRNOVA, V.I.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.S.; GRACHEVA, Ye.P.;
Shostakovskiy, M.F.

Electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of gamma-irradiated acetylene
and its derivatives. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.2:419-422 S '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova, 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shostakovskiy).
(Acetylene--Spectra) (Gamma rays)

28676

S/020/61/140/002/021/023
B130/B110

5.4130

AUTHORS: Shigorin, D. N., Smirnova, V. I., Zhuravleva, G. S.,
Gracheva, Ye. P., and Shostakovskiy, M. F., Corresponding
Member AS USSR

TITLE: Epr spectra of γ -irradiated acetylene and its derivatives X

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 140, no. 2, 1961, 419-422

TEXT: To determine the relationship between the structure of the initial molecules and the structure of the resulting radical, the authors studied the epr spectra of γ -irradiated acetylene, methyl acetylene, methyl deutero acetylene, ethyl- and butyl acetylene, as well as phenyl- and methyl-phenyl acetylene at 77°K. The compounds were irradiated in special-glass ampuls giving no epr spectrum with the used dose of γ -radiation. Before the tests, the ampuls were evacuated to 10^{-3} mm Hg. Irradiation was conducted with Co⁶⁰. A superheterodyne radiospectroscopic was used for taking the epr spectra. The magnetic field was calibrated with the epr spectra of the pyroxylamine disulfone ion, $[\text{NO}(\text{SO}_3)_2]^{2-}$

Card 1/3

28676

S/020/61/140/002/021/023

B130/B110

Epr spectra of γ -irradiated ... X

chloroform. Copper chloride monocrystals were used for determining the concentration of the radicals obtained. The relative error when determining the yield of radicals was ~20%. Test results are given in Tables 1 and 2. The spectrum of deutero methyl acetylene obtained from heavy water- and Li-methyl acetylenide suggests an interaction of the unpaired electron in the radical with the protons of the CD and CH₂ groups. The symmetric triplet of methyl-phenyl acetylene may be explained by: (1) the interaction of the unpaired electron with the protons of the methylene group in the radical $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2$, or (2) by the fact that this spectrum has to be ascribed to the radical of the phenyl ring $\text{A}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{H}$. A comparison with the spectra of benzene and methyl-phenyl acetylene indicates that explication (1) is applicable. An intensive epr spectrum of C₂H₂ is only obtained by high-dose irradiation,

which suggests a considerable redistribution of energy in the system. This is even more distinct with phenyl acetylene which gives no epr spectra with high-dose irradiation either. The redistribution of the energy absorbed may be explained by the formation of complexes between the molecules. In fact, polymeric compounds were found on the ampul walls

Card 2/5

28675

S/020/61/140/002/021/023
B130/B110Epr spectra of γ -irradiated ...

during the experiments. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: C. P. Poole, S. Anderson, J. Chem. Phys., 31, no. 2, 346 (1959); R. West, Ch. Kreinzel, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 84, no. 4, 765 (1961). X

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1961

Table 1. Integral intensity of γ -irradiation $\sim 10^7$ rad.
Legend: (a) initial compounds (boiling point, $^{\circ}$ C), (b) radical presumed,
(c) number of lines, (d) total width, oersteds, (e) the number of lines
due to superposition with the spectrum of $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}\equiv\text{C-H}$ cannot be determined.

Card 3/5

DOLINOV, M.Ye.; BURLAKA, P.N., red.; YEFREMOV, I.A., red.; YEVGEN'YEV, B.S.,
red.; ZABELIN, I.M., red.; KAZANTSEV, A.P., red.; KUMKES, S.N., red.;
OBRYCHEV, S.V., red.; PRONIN, N.N., red.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.P., mlad.
red.; GOLITSYN, A.V., red. kart; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhn. red.

[On land and sea] Na sushe i na more; povesti, rasskazy, ocherki.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr.lit-ry, 1961. 543 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Voyages and travels)

ACCESSION NR: AP4033409

S/0076/64/038/003/0742/0745

AUTHORS: Smirnova, V.I.; Zhuravleva, G.S.; Yanova, K.G.; Shigorin, D.N.

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance study of the structure and behavior of radicals formed on γ , β -, and photolytic irradiation of acetaldehyde and formaldehyde

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1964, 742-745

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, free radical, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, beta irradiation, gamma irradiation, ultraviolet irradiation

ABSTRACT: The structure and behavior of free radicals formed upon β -, γ - and ultraviolet irradiation of acetaldehyde and upon β - and γ -irradiation of formaldehyde were studied by the electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) method. The studied compounds were condensed from the gaseous phase into special ampules and were irradiated at -190°C. Upon irradiation of acetaldehyde with β -ray doses of 3 million rads, a singlet is obtained, which is attributed to the

Cord 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033409

breakage of the C-C bond and formation of CH_3 and CHO^\bullet radicals, where CH_3 radicals rapidly recombine but CHO^\bullet radical has a localized unpaired electron and consequently it does not possess nuclear magnetic moment. At doses of 40 to 100 million rads a triplet with 2 additional less intense lines is observed and is attributed to the superposition of the singlet and quartet obtained at doses of 3 million rads. The line width was $\Delta H = 47.0$ oersted. Upon increase of the temperature from -130 to -120°C the singlet disappears and the quartet becomes symmetrical. It was assumed that the quartet appears upon the breakage of C-H bond with the formation of $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}=\text{O}$ radicals or upon the breakage of the C-O bond in the polymeric chain with the formation of O-C-O radical. The quenching temperature

of the quartet was -105 to -50°C. On γ -irradiation of formaldehyde at doses of 7 million rads the doublet formed is related to the formation of $-\text{O-CH-O-}$ type radical. At doses of 70 million rads the spectrum appears as an assymetrical line with shoulders which may be composite of two different spectra of the $-\text{O-CH-O-}$ (doublet) and

Cord 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033409

-CH₂-O-CH₂ radicals (triplet). At 7 million rad dose side signals had a separation of 125 oersted with the central doublet of 13 oersted between its components. Beta irradiation of polyformaldehyde produces a triplet which is attributed to -CH₂-O or CH₂-O-CH₂ radicals. It was concluded that the nature of radicals formed on irradiation of acetaldehyde does not depend on the aggregate state of the compound and that the temperature of radical quenching apparently depends on the aggregate state of the acetaldehyde monomer. Orig. art. has: 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut
(Scientific Research Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 14Mar63

SUB CODE NF

NR REF Sov: 004

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

RUVINSKIY, V.A.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.V.

Lighting in underground oil well repair. Trudy VNIITB
no.11:45-52 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Oil wells--Lighting)

ZHURAVLEVA, G.V.; RUVINSKIY, V.A.

Lighting in major oil well repairs. Trudy VNIITB no.13:47-54
'60.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Oil-wells--Equipment and supplies)
(Electric lighting)

ZHURAVLEVA, G.V., inzh.; RUVINSKIY, V.A., inzh.

Lighting of drilling stations. Besop.truda v prom. 4
no.1:17-19 Ja '60. (MIRA 13;5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po tekhnike
bezopasnosti v neftyanyoy promyshlennosti.
(Oil well drilling) (Lighting)

HUVINSKIY, V.A., inzh.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.V., inzh.

Portable illuminating units for oil wells. Bezop. truda v prom. 3
no. 8:25-27 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po tekhnike bezo-
pasnosti v neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

ZHURAVLEVA, I. A.

"The Large Cotton Aphid, the Dynamics of Its Development and That of Associated Varieties Depending on Meteorological Factors." Cand Agr Sci, Tashkent Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Tashkent, 1955. (KL, No 18, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

ZHURAVLEVA, I.A.

ZHURAVLEVA, I.A.

Biology and harmfulness of the greater cotton aphid (*Acyrtosiphon gossypii* Mordv.) in Uzbekistan. Trudy Inst. zool. i paraz. AN Uz.
SSR no.7:31-48 '56. (MIRA 10:11)
(Uzbekistan--Plant lice) (Cotton--Diseases and pests)

ZHURAVLEVA, I.A.

ZHURAVLEVA, I.A.

Dynamics of the development of cotton aphids and their harmfulness
in the districts of Uzbekistan. Trudy Inst. zool. i paraz. AN Uz.
SSR no. 7:49-75 '56. (MIRA 10:11)
(Uzbekistan--Plant lice) (Cotton--Diseases and pests)

ZHURAVLEVA, I.A.

Data on biological characteristics of plant lice living on white
acacia, alfalfa and other plants. Uzb. biol. zhur. 9 no.2:72-77
'65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN UzSSR.

GOROKHOV, V.S., inzh.; SALOV, B.S., inzh.; ZHURAVLEVA, I.N., inzh.;
VOSKRESENSKIY, V.G., inzh.

BR-5 air separation apparatus of the All-Union Scientific
Research Institute of Oxygen Apparatus and Machinery, Trudy
VNIIKIMASH no.4:3-25 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Gases—Separation)

S/081/62/000/018/026/059
B177/B186

AUTHORS: Gorokhov, V. S., Salov, B. S., Zhuravleva, I. N., Voskresenskiy, V. G.

TITLE: Air-separation plant SP-5(BR-5) designed by VNIIKIMASH

PERIODICAL: "Refrativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 18, 1962, 339; abstract 18K67 (Tr. Vses. n-i. in-ta kislorodn. mashinostr., no. 4, 1961, 3 - 25)

TEXT: A flow diagram is given, together with a description of the sub-assemblies, of the BR-5 air-separation plant, having an output of 5000 m³ O₂ per hour designed to produce low-purity and high-purity oxygen with extraction of a krypton concentrate. The separating unit works on the principle of a single low pressure, with expansion of part of the air in a turbo-expander from which it is led into the central section of the upper column. The tripleblast principle prevents the regenerators freezing. The plant is equipped with remote-control and telemetering instruments.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

ZHURAVLEVA, I. P., aspirant; STUKALOVA, Ye. N., GRISHKEVICH, M. N.,
agronom

Effectiveness of combined use of DDT and superphosphate for
potatoes. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no. 6:10-11 Je '61.
(MIRA 16r4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Zhuravleva).
2. Nachal'nik Polesskogo uchastka Kaliningradskoy okspeditsii
(for Stukalova). 3. Kolkhoz "Pamyat' Il'icha", Brestskoy obl.
(for Grishkevich).

(Russia, Northwestern—Potato beetle—Extermination)
(DDT(Insecticide)) (Phosphates)

ACCESSION NR. AP4030367

S/0190/64/006/003/0488/0492

AUTHOR: Zhuravleva, I. P.; Zgadzay, E. A.; Maklakov, A. I.

TITLE: Certain properties of polyphenylenemine

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 3, 1964,
488-492

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconductor polymer,
polyphenylenemine, electrical property, magnetic property

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the electrical properties of a new semiconducting polymer — polyphenylenemine [--NH_n] (V. I. Nikitina, A. I. Maklakov, R. S. Balakireva, A. N. Pudovik, Sb.: Geterotseptye vysokomolekulyarnye soyedineniya [Symposium: Heterochain High-Molecular-Weight Compounds], Izd. "Nauka," 1964, p. 87). This research was done at the Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin (Kazan' State University imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin). Three types of samples were used: samples prepared without catalysts and reprecipitated (I) or nonreprecipitated (II), and samples prepared in the presence of Al_2O_3 .

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ACCESSION NR. AP4030367

catalyst and reprecipitated (III). D-c electrical conductivity was studied in air or at 3×10^{-2} mm Hg for pellet samples as a function of ambient temperature (20-270C) and preliminary heat-treatment temperature (200-300C). The temperature dependence of electrical conductivity of I shown in Fig. 1. of enclosure indicates that at about 120C (inflection) and above the electrical nature of the polymer changes probably owing to the elimination of bound water. Of all the samples, nonheat-treated I showed the highest conductivity at 20C — $10^{-7} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \times \text{cm}^{-1}$. This conductivity dropped to $10^{-14} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \times \text{cm}^{-1}$, and activation energy rose with heat-treatment temperature increases to 300C. Nonheat-treated II and III showed poorer conductivity than I, evidently owing to the presence of impurities. Room temperature degassing of nonheat-treated samples produced a partially irreversible rise in resistivity by a factor of 1.2-3.0 owing to the elimination of free water. The sign of the thermoelectric power for all the samples indicated p-type conductivity. The magnetic susceptibility was positive for all the samples; its value rose with rising ambient and heat-treatment temperatures. X-ray analysis indicates that order in the polymer

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR. AP4030367

structure is no greater than "gas crystalline" order and deteriorates with heat treatment. The authors thank R. S. Balakirava for making the samples available. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenina (Kazan State University)

SUBMITTED: 16Mar63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: CH,PH

NO REF Sov: 007

OTHER: 002

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4030367

ENCLOSURE: 01



Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of conductivity (σ) of nonheat-treated I.

a, b - in vacuum; c - in air. The arrow indicates the course of the temperature change.

Card. 4/4

L 60886-62
ACCESSION NR: AR501/412
DATE: 03/01/65 /000/006/S011/S012
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, No. 68-10
AUTHOR: Zhuravleva, T.P.; Zhdanov, L.I.; Mokalekov, N.I.; Ulyanov, G.O.
TITLE: Physical properties of polymer with conjugated imine. I. Polyphenylene imine
CITED SOURCE: Sb. Itog. nauchno-tekhnicheskogo razrabotki na 1952 g. Kvant.
TOPIC TAGS: polyphenylene imine, conjugated polymer, electrical conductivity, magnetic property, thermoelectric property, physical property, dielectric constant, polarization

Class 1/2

L 0086-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5011412

has the highest electroconductivity, and that heated in air at 500°C has the
est. The application of vacuum increases the conductivity by 3 times. Judg-
ing by the sign of the thermoelectromotive force, the electroconductivity of the
polyphenylene imine is of the hole type. It was also established that polyphenyl-
ene imine is highly hydroscopic.

Card 2/2

GOLOVNYA, R.V.; MIKONOV, G.A.; ZHURAVLEVA, I.P.

Gas chromatographic method of identification of aliphatic amines by
the gas chromatographic method requiring no reference standards.
Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2 369-371 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Submitted
January 6, 1965.

ZHURAVLEVA, I. T.

PA 20T10

USSR/Geology

Jan 1947

"The Stratigraphical Adaption of Some Precambrian
Cenozoic Finds of Central Tuva," J. T. Zhuravleva,
4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol IV, No 2

Submitted by P. I. Stepanov of Paleontological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR 7 Apr 1946. Briefly covers work from 1926 to 1930 in Mongolia and Tuva. Discovery of Epiphyton Borremann and others on 1940 expedition into Tuva region.

20T10

ZHURAVLEVA, I. T.

"Data on the Structure of Bowls of Representatives of the Rhabdocyathus Toll Family,"

Dok. AN, 67, No. 3, 1949.

Mbr., Paleontology Inst., Dept. Biol. Sci., Acad. Sci., -c1949-.

ZHURAVLEVA, I. T.

"Archeocytes of Cambrian Formations on the Eastern Slope of Kuznetsk Alatau." Thesis
for degree of Cand. Biological Sci. Sub 20 Apr 50, Paleontological Inst, Acad Sci USSR

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in
Moscow in 1950. From Vechernaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065020017-8

ZHURAVLEVA, I.T.

The individual growth of normal archeocytes fossils and the "archeocyte maggots"

Dok AN SSSR, Vol 80, No 1, 1 Sep 51, p. 97

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065020017-8"

ZHURAVLEVA, I. T.

182

Nastavleniye Po Sboru I Izucheniyu Arkheotsiat. M., Izd-vo Akad. Nauk. Sssr, 1954. 48 S. S Ill.; 2L. Ill 22 SM. (Akad. Nauk. Sssr. Paleontol. In-t. Nasravleniya Po Sboru I Izucheniyu Iskonpayemykh Organich. Ostatkov. 5). 650 EKZ. Bespl.—Bibliogr: S. 43-44—(54-5558) P.

563.07 + (016.3)

SO: Knizhnaya, Letopis, Vol.1, 1955

15-1957-3-2679

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 23 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zhuravleva, I.T.

TITLE: Archaeocyathids of the Siberian Platform and Their Value
in the Cambrian Stratigraphy of Siberia (Arkheotsiatiy Sibirsckoy
platformy i ikh znacheniye dlya stratigrafiil kembriya Sibiri)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Vopr. geologii Azii. Vol 1, Moscow, Izd-vo AN
SSSR, 1954, pp 484-494

ABSTRACT: In the lower part of the variegated series of the Aldan
stage along the Lena River, the genera that predominate are
Ajacicyathus, Nochoroicyathus, Archaeocyathus, and -- especially
characteristic -- the primitive, single-walled archaeocyathid
Archaeolynthus. Coscinocyathus and Dictyocyathus are found very
rarely. Upward in the section Archaeolynthus is encountered less
frequently, but Coscinocyathus becomes more abundant. Claruscya-
thus, Dictyocyathus, and Ajacicyathus are common. The

Card 1/3

Archaeocyathids of the (Cont.)

15-1957-3-2679

first, and rare, representative of the genus Ethmophyllum is noted. In the upper variegated series, along the Lena and Botoma Rivers, Ethmophyllum and Thalamocyathus are much more abundant, and a new genus occurs, Lenocyathus. Claruscyclatus and Archaeocyathus are the dominant forms in the Kutorginovyy and Charsko-Keteminskiy yarusy (horizons) along the Sinyaya River at the mouth of the Peleduy. In the Yelan' beds, which form the uppermost layers of the Lower Cambrian in the Siberian platform along the Lena, Botoma, and Alega Rivers, there occur Archaeocyathus [A. densus (Vologd.)] and numerous species of Ethmophyllum [E. abakanensis Vologd., E. grandiperforatum Vologd., and E. heterovalbum (Vologd.)]. All the archaeocyathids found in this horizon had been recognized earlier in the Obruchevskiy and Sanashtykol'skiy horizons of southern Siberia. Archaeocyathids are not encountered above this horizon in the Cambrian rocks of the Siberian platform. Up till now, all the archaeocyathids which have been found in rocks in Siberia have been confined to Lower Cambrian deposits. This paper gives a

Card 2/3

Archaeocyathids of the (Cont.)

15-1957-3-2679

15-1957-3-2679 Value

table of the stratigraphic distribution of the archaeocyathids
on the Siberian platform. In all, three tables and three fig-
ures are included.

Card 3/3

I. T. Zh.

ZHURAVLEVA, I.T., paleontolog

Archaeocyathi in the Cambrian of the eastern slope of Kuznetsk Ala-Tau. Trudy Paleont.inst. no.56:5-56 '55. (MIRA 8:12)
(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau--Sponges, Fossil)

ZHURAVLEVA, I.T., paleontolog; ZHELENOV, K.K., litolog

Bioherms of a variegated series in the Lena River. Trudy Paleont.
inst. no.56:57-77 '55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Lena River--Reefs) (Lena River--Sponges, Fossil)

ZHURAVLEVA, I. T.

USSR/Geology - Stratigraphy

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 40/59

Authors : Zelenov, K. K.; Zhuravleva, I. T.; and Kordis, N. V.

Title : The structure of the Aldansk Cambrian stratum of the Siberian platform

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/2, 343-346, May 11, 1955

Abstract : Geological data are given on the structure of the Cambrian stratum in the Aldansk mountains in Siberia. None USSR references (1937-1954). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Paleont. Inst. and the Inst. of Geol. Sci.

Presented by : Academician N. M. Strakhov, January 11, 1955

ZHURAVLEVA, I.T.; KORDA, K.B.

The sponge Chancelloria walcott found in the Lower Cambrian deposits
of Siberia. Dokl.AN SSSR 104 no.3:474-477 S '55. (MIMA 912)

1.Predstavleno akademikom S.I.Mironovym.
(Siberia--Sponges, Fossil)

ZHURAVLEVA, I.T.

Data on Archaeocyathidae in Siberia. Dekl. AN SSSR 104 no.4:626-629
0 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

I.Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavlenye
akademikom V.A.Obruchevym.
(Siberia--Sponges, Fossil)

BURTSEVA, T.I.; ZHURAVLEVA, I.T.

A first discovery of Archaeocyathidae in the Irkutsk amphitheater.
Dokl.AN SSSR 106 no.5:885-888 P '56. (MLRA 9:?)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom S.I.Mironovym.
(Irkutsk Province--Archaeocyathidae)

ZHURAVLEVA, I.T.; REZVOY, P.D.

TAXONOMY OF FOSSIL SPONGES AND ARCHAEOCYATHA. DOKL. AM. SSSR 111
no. 2:449-451 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Archaeocyathidae) (Sponges, Fossil)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065020017-8

ZHURAVLEVA, I.T.

History of the development of the type Archaeocyathi. Biul.MOIP.
Otd.geol. 31 no.2:116-117 Mr.-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065020017-8"

Zhuravleva, I. T.

AUTHOR: None given 5-3-15/37

TITLE: Chronicle of the Paleontological Section (Khronika paleontologicheskoy sektsii)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, No 3, pp 161-162 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following reports were delivered at a meeting of the Paleontological Section, Moscow Society of Naturalists, from 8 February to 29 March 1957: I.T. Zhuravleva on "Archeocyathi, Their Development and Stratigraphic Significance"; Yu.V. Teslenko on the "Age of Fossil Flora of the Village Aleksandrovka and the Town of Amvrosiyevka"; A.A. Grigelis on "Stratigraphy of Jurassic Sediments of the Lithuanian SSR by Foraminifera"; I.G. Sazonova on "New Genus in the Family Acone-ceratidae from Aptian Sediments of the Russian Plateau", Ye.V. Fomina on the "Problem of Association of the Upper- and Lower-Tula Complexes of Foraminifera with Various Carbonaceous Facies of the Tula Horizon of the Moscow Coal Basin", and Ye.K. Shutskaya on "Stratigraphy of the Paleocene and Eocene of the Crimea".

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

Zhuravleva, I. T.

5-3-29/37

AUTHOR:

Zhuravleva, I.T.

TITLE:

Archeocyathi, Their Development and Stratigraphic Significance (Arkeotsiati, ikh razvitiye i stratigraficheskoye znachenije)

PERIODICAL:

Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, No 3, pp 174-175 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author studied archeocyathi occurring in the Siberian plateau making use of the available stratigraphic data and data of the ontogenesis. He outlined the history of archeocyathi development during the Aldan and Lena epochs of the Lower Cambrian period. In the Middle Cambrian period no authentic archeocyathi were discovered. The material investigated shows the coincidence of evolutionary, morphological and geographic peaks of archeocyathi at the end of the Aldan and the beginning of the Lena epoch. The early Cambrian age of the Obruchev formation, proved already by trilobites, is confirmed also by the present data on archeocyathi. The author advances a hypothesis that the Lower Cambrian section can be considered as an independent system in view of its duration of at least 30,000,000 years and peculiar paleonto-

Card 1/2

3(0)

AUTHORS:

Zhuravleva, I. T., Repina, L. N., Khozentovskiy, V. V.

BOV/20-123-6-37/50

TITLE:

New Data Concerning the Stratigraphy of Lower Cambrian of the
Mariinskaya Tayga (Novyye dannyye po stratigrafii nizhnego
kembriya Mariinskoy taygi)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 6, pp 1092-1095
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

By interpreting the profile at the middle part of the Kiya river, on which all the stratigraphic constructions of the Lower Cambrian of the northern Kuznetskiy Alatau are based, occur still several not fully solved problems: 1) The age of the limestone containing Archaeocyathen is very contradictory determined; 2) There is no agreement about the existence and the stratigraphical position of the limestone mass, which is characterized by alga of the Newlandia type (Refs 1,2). The geological structure of the above mentioned district is illustrated by figure 1. Here one can separate four natural sediment-complexes. The Archaeocyathen limestones, which are widespread here, are massive and give hardly essential facts for the determination of the inner structure. Therefore, the

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paleontological method becomes very important in this area. An idea of the full stratigraphical extent of these limestones could be gained by the construction of two actual profiles at the Kiya river. The authors separate five layers in these Archaeocyathen limestones (total thickness 2300 respectively 1300 m). These limestones comply with the Bazaikhskiy horizon of the Lena stage, according to the results. The upper part of the mentioned limestones belongs to the higher lying Sanashtykgol'skiy horizon, while the lowermost part and the platelike limestones belong to the Kameshkovskiy horizon. This fact complies (Ref 3) with the upper part of the Aldanskiy stage as well as with the Sinskiy, Tolbcchanskiy, and one part of the Olekminskiy horizon of the Lena stage in the plateau. The under-lying black limestones and schists (at least 2000 m thick) are connected to the Archaeocyathen limestones by gradual transitions. Therefore, they can only be compared with the Aldanskiy stage of the Lower Cambrian. The finding of alga of the type Newlandia (determination by P. S. Krasnopyeyeva) cannot prove the pre-Cambrian age of the rocks containing them. The

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tuffogenic suite covers the uppermost strata of the Archaeocyathen limestones without an apparent discordance. Their age can be determined as the upper part of the Lena stage, although a part of it is possibly already encroaching on Middle Cambrian. Their age is not greater than Middle Cambrian. L. V. Alabin collected and delivered the Archaeocyathen. There are 1 figure and 6 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: April 29, 1958, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician
SUBMITTED: April 24, 1958

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3(0)

AUTHOR: Zhuravleva, I. T.

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TITLE: The Archaeocyathids of the Bazaikhsky Horizon on the Kiya River
(Arkheotsiaty bazaikhskogo gorizonta r. Kii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 2, pp 424-427 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Archaeocyathids were found on the Kiya river (Kuznetskiy Alatau) in a monogenic calcareous mass (thickness 2300 m, Ref 9). The author collected these fossils, if it was possible, according to strata. Moreover, findings made by D. V. Nikitin (1923-1927), T. M. Dembo (1945), V. S. Suvorova (1953), and L. V. Alabin (1957) were utilized. On the Kiya river an extraordinary variety of archaeocyathids was found: several dozens of kinds belonging to 28 genera. This complex of archaeocyathids was determined as being an intermediate complex between the Kameshkovskiy and the Sanashtykgol'skiy, i.e., as being Bazaikhskiy. This was confirmed by simultaneous findings of trilobites (Ref 7). A change of the archaeocyathids in the course of time was observed. The oldest ones (Ref 9) reveal all characteristic features of those of the Kameshkovskoye period, perhaps of the Aldan period; the most recent ones approach the Sanashtykgol'skiy complex. Figure 1 shows a scheme of distribution of the 28 genera which have been found. The following were described for the first time:

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the family of TUMULOCYATHIDAE KRASNOPEEEVA: Nijacyathus gen. nov. . . with the only species of chomentovskii sp.n. (Fig 2, b-g) Vologdino-cyathus kolbiensis (Fig 2, d), the family of STILLICIDOCYATHIDAE TING.: Thalamocyathus howelli (Vologdin) (Refs 1,3) (Fig 2, ye-z) with a synonym: Bronchooyathus suchinensis, Krasnopyeleva (Ref 6), and the family of BRONCHOCYATHIDAE BEDFORD: Formosocyathus alabini sp. n. (Fig 2 i, k).-There are 2 figures and 13 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

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ZHURAVLEVA, I. T., Doc of Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Arkheotsnaly of the Siberian Platform for Stratigraphy of the Lower Cambria," Novosibirsk, 1959, 37 pp
(Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Division, Academy of Sciences USSR)
(KL, 8-60, 115)

ZHURAVLEVA, I.T.

The position of Archaeocyatha in the phylogenetic system,
Paleont.zhur. no.4:30-40 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

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(Archaeocyathidae)

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[Archaeocyatha of the Siberian Platform] Arkheotsisty Sibirs'koi platformy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 343 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Siberian Platform--Archaeocyathidae)

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New data on Archeocyathidae in the Sanashtykgol horizon. Geol i
geofiz. no.2:42-46 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

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(Siberia--Archeocyathidae) (Kazakhstan--Archeocyathidae)